

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
**INFORMATION REPORT**

COUNTRY USSR

DATE DISTR. 12 Sep 51

SUBJECT OTK Inspection System

NO. OF PAGES 3

PLACE  
ACQUIREDNO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)DATE  
ACQUIRED BY SOURCESUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

50X1-HUM

DATE OF INFORMATION

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE  
OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT 50  
U. S. C., 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION  
OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PRO-  
HIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

1.

OTK inspectors are not centrally trained. There is no OTK university, or OTK headquarters for the USSR. Each "trust" has an OTK department which is part and parcel of the trust, and this department owes allegiance to the trust only. The trust OTK men are not sent to the trust from a central OTK department. They are usually hired from various other offices within the trust, or one of the factories in the trust.

50X1-HUM

every college in the USSR has a special OTK course, which is, in reality, simply another course of studies. In the case of mechanical engineering, the OTK course is called a course for "inspection of production". These courses are given to young men who are working for their degrees, and perhaps also to men who are assigned to the OTK from other jobs.

50X1-HUM

2.

Each factory has an OTK department, which is a permanent part of the factory and which is controlled more by the trust than by the factory director. The

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL/US OFFICIALS ONLY

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB		DISTRIBUTION										
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI		ORR	EY									

CONFIDENTIAL/US OFFICIALS ONLY

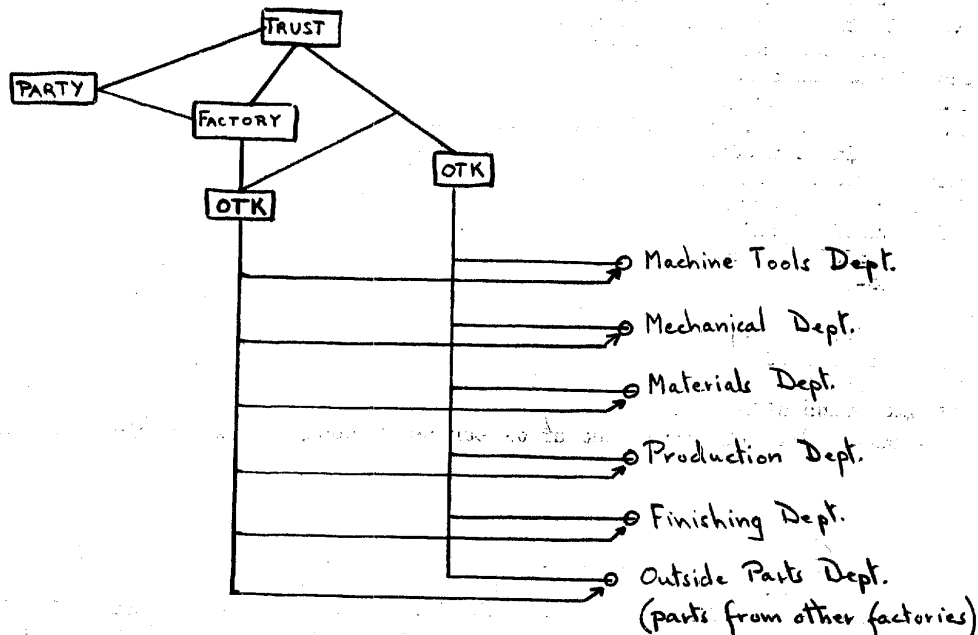
-2-

director can never overrule a decision made by an OTK man, and he cannot fire an OTK man or switch him to another department without consulting the trust OTK department.

In all factories which are doing important work, expensive work, or military work, there are two OTK sections - one from the trust or military, and one the normal factory OTK. In addition, if a factory makes such things as turbo-generators, and thus finishes jobs at rather widely spaced intervals, the trust may not maintain a permanent trust OTK at the plant. It may elect to send trust OTK men to inspect the final job only, leaving the inspections at various production stages up to the factory OTK.

In factories where there are two OTK sections, factory and trust, it was usually said that the factory OTK helped the manager, while the trust OTK made things difficult for him. This came about because the usual pattern of inspections provided for interval inspections by factory OTK and final inspections by the trust OTK. Naturally, the factory OTK tried to pass only good products to beat the final inspection by the trust OTK. In many cases, the factory OTK men used low-level workers to help them with their primary or running inspections. In actuality, the OTK control system varied with each factory, being mainly dictated by the product made.

In one factory [ ] the OTK setup was as follows: 50X1-HUM



3.

50X1-HUM

[ ] the trust OTK periodically sent out men from the main trust OTK office, but normally only to important factories. These men might arrive at the factory unheralded, and make quick inspections of OTK work. They would check the last batch of work an inspector had passed, and his work papers on the equipment. [ ] work papers [ ] mean the forms an OTK inspector had to fill out notating each inspection procedure he had undertaken. This was standard procedure.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL/US OFFICIALS ONLY

CONFIDENTIAL/US OFFICIALS ONLY

50X1-HUM

-3-

4.

[redacted] machinery which came from overseas arrive with an OTK stamp. In many cases this stamp was put on at the port of entry, but [redacted] Soviet buying missions all had OTK men attached to them, whose job was to inspect machinery and stamp it before it was actually bought.

50X1-HUM

5.

[redacted] it was a very fine system, and indeed it is the only way to assure decent production if a factory does not depend upon monetary profits for its existence. The OTK men were highly paid and responsible engineers. They were not the best engineers, since the best ones naturally went into production or design, but they knew their jobs and were tough masters. They were very unpopular with the workers, and often with the directors of plants, and were always involved in fights with production people.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

6.

[redacted] Sometimes, if the factory director feared trouble with the personnel in his plant because the OTK had refused to pass a lot of equipment, or if he was losing a lot of money for the same reason, he would complain to the Party man in the factory. (Every USSR factory has a Party office or man, always in department number 3 - the special department.) If the Party man thought the director had a point, he would go to the county Party office, and the complaint would wend its way through channels to Moscow. Then it would be transmitted to the Party man in the trust, who would put pressure on the trust OTK. The trust OTK in such cases could do nothing but acquiesce to the Party, and the order would come down to release for sale the equipment which was not up to par.

50X1-HUM

7.

[redacted]

-end-

CONFIDENTIAL/US OFFICIALS ONLY